

16.12.170 “P” definitions.

“Parcel.” See definition of “lot.”

“Park, public” means a natural, landscaped, or developed area, which may or may not contain structures, that is provided by a unit of government to meet the active or passive, outdoor or indoor, recreational needs of people.

“Parking area” means any area designed and/or used for parking vehicles and other motorized transportation.

“Parking space” means an area which is improved, maintained and used for the sole purpose of temporarily accommodating a motor vehicle that is not in use.

“Parties of record” means:

1. The applicant and any appellant;
2. The property owner, if different than the applicant;
3. The city;
4. Any person or public agency who individually submitted written comments to the city prior to the closing of the comment period provided in a legal notice;
5. Any person or public agency who individually submitted written comments for or testified at a predecision hearing;
6. Any person or public agency who submitted to the city a written request to specifically receive the notice of decision or to be included as a party of record prior to the closing of an open-record predecision hearing.
7. A party of record does not include a person who has only signed a petition. (See MMC 16.80.160.)

“Patio” means a hard surfaced area of the ground beyond a building designed, established and/or installed to provide for outdoor living, cooking and recreation, some sides of which are open and which may or may not have a permanent overhead covering.

“Penthouse, stair and elevator” means an enclosed structure on or above the roof of any part of a building, which is designed or used for ingress and egress by means of stairs or an elevator.

“Permanent supportive housing” means one or more subsidized, leased dwelling units with no limit on length of stay that prioritizes people who need comprehensive support services to retain tenancy and utilizes admissions practices designed to use lower barriers to entry than would be typical for other subsidized or unsubsidized rental housing, especially related to rental history, criminal history, and personal behaviors. Permanent supportive housing is paired with on-site or off-site voluntary services designed to support a person living with a complex and disabling behavioral health or physical health condition who was experiencing homelessness or was at imminent risk of homelessness prior to moving into housing to retain their housing and be a

successful tenant in a housing arrangement, improve the resident's health status, and connect the resident of the housing with community-based health care, treatment, or employment services. Permanent supportive housing is subject to all of the rights and responsibilities defined in chapter 59.18 RCW.

"Permeable interlocking concrete pavements (PICP)" means a type of permeable pavement made with manufactured modular concrete paving units. Pavements constructed with these pavers create joints that are filled with permeable aggregates and installed on an open-graded bedding course to allow water to infiltrate.

"Permeable pavement" means a low impact development best management practice consisting of paving material which is designed to allow passage of water through the pavement section. It often includes an aggregate base that provides structural support and acts as a stormwater reservoir.

"Permit fee" means a payment of money imposed upon development as a condition of application for or approval of development to cover the costs of processing applications, inspecting and reviewing plans or other information required to be submitted for purpose of evaluating an application, or inspecting or monitoring development activity.

"Person" means, as used in this title, any individual, partnership, association, corporation, unit of government or any other legal entity.

"Personal wireless service facilities" means the same as that phrase is given meaning pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 332(c)(7)(C)(ii).

"Personal wireless services" means the same as that phrase is given meaning pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 332(c)(7)(C)(i).

"Pervious concrete" means a type of permeable pavement made with a rigid pavement similar to conventional concrete with the fine material reduced to form voids between the aggregate and allow water to infiltrate.

"Planned land use development (PLUD)" means the provisions for varying zoning requirements adopted by Ordinance No. 213 and repealed by Ordinance No. 435.

"Plantable area, right-of-way" means the pervious surface portion of the city's street rights-of-way located between the street surface edge and the adjoining property line. The plantable area also includes the area of any planting strip between the existing sidewalk or pathway and the edge of the street. The plantable area excludes the sidewalk and driveways.

"Planting bed boxes, raised" means a series of walls fit closely together, without a cover, each wall one foot wide or less, used to frame soils elevated above the finished grade for growing plants and built of timber, stone, brick, concrete and similar types of framing materials.

"Plat" means a map or representation of a subdivision, showing thereon the division of a tract or parcel of land into lots, blocks, streets and alleys, or other divisions and dedications.

"Plat certificate" means a title report or subdivision guarantee that is prepared by a title company for the property contained in a proposed short subdivision, subdivision or binding site plan, to

include, as a minimum, all owners of record, easements and encumbrances affecting said property.

“Plat, final” means the final drawing of the subdivision and dedication prepared for filing for record with the county auditor and containing all elements and requirements set forth in this chapter and Chapter 58.17 RCW.

“Plat, preliminary” means a neat and approximate drawing of a proposed subdivision showing the general layout of streets and alleys, lots, blocks, and other elements consistent with the requirements of this chapter. The preliminary plat shall be the basis for the approval or disapproval of the general layout of a subdivision or short subdivision.

“Plat, short” means the map or representation of a short subdivision.

“Ponds” means areas of open water fed by springs, or fed by natural and enhanced drainage ways, which are so intrinsically associated with a wetland, stream or natural watercourse as to merit protection under the provisions of this chapter.

“Porch” means a structure abutting a main wall of a building having a roof, but with walls that are generally open and unenclosed and with direct access to or from a building. An uncovered porch is similar to an uncovered deck, but provides main access to or from a building. (See “deck” and “veranda.”)

“Porous asphalt” means a type of permeable pavement made with a flexible pavement similar to standard asphalt that uses a bituminous binder with the fine material reduced to form voids between the aggregate and allow water to infiltrate.

“Practical alternative” means an alternative that is available and capable of being carried out after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes, and having fewer impacts to critical areas.

“Premises” means the same as the definition in MMC 8.04.010(D).

“Priority habitat” means habitat type or elements with unique or significant value to one or more species as classified by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. A priority habitat may consist of a unique vegetation type or dominant plant species, a described successional stage, or a specific structural element (WAC 173-26-020(28)).

“Profit” means the value difference in what a building or structure is worth as a result of improvements made to the building or structure, and the cost of replacement of the building or structure. For the purpose of this chapter “profit” shall be an estimate.

“Project permit” or “project permit application” means any land use or environmental permit or license required from the city for a project action, including but not limited to building permits, subdivisions, conditional/special uses, shoreline permits, site plan review, permits or approvals required by critical area ordinances, site-specific rezones authorized by a comprehensive plan, tree removal permits, and right-of-way permits, but excluding the adoption or amendment of a comprehensive plan, subarea plan, or development regulations.

“Property line” means the legal boundary of a parcel of land.

“Property line, front” means, unless otherwise set forth in this title, the property line contiguous with the street right-of-way.

“Property line, rear” means, unless otherwise set forth in this title, any property line other than the front property line which is parallel to the front property line or within 45 degrees of being parallel to the front property line.

“Property line, side” means any property line that is not a front or rear property line.

“Pruning” means the selective removal of branches and/or trunks following ANSI standards for safety, health, structure, shape, and aesthetics. This definition includes trimming. Except where approved by the city arborist to reduce a hazard, pruning shall be consistent with one of the following methods:

1. Clean: Cleaning a tree shall consist of pruning to remove one or more nonbeneficial parts: dead, diseased, and/or broken branches;
2. Raise: Selective pruning to provide vertical clearance;
3. Reduce: Selective pruning to decrease the height and/or spread of a tree and shall not reduce the foliage crown by more than 25 percent annually (this method is employed to minimize risk of failure, balance the canopy, height and spread reduction, utility clearance or to improve tree aesthetics); or
4. Thin: Selective pruning to reduce the density of small live branches typically in the 10 to 15 percent range of the foliage crown, but not exceeding 25 percent annually.

“Pruning, hazard” means removing hazardous branches throughout a canopy, or in a clearly specified area of the canopy where safety considerations are paramount. Such branches may be broken, exceedingly weighted, or cracked.

“Public meeting” means an informal meeting, hearing, workshop, or other public gathering of persons to obtain comments from the public or other agencies on a proposed project permit prior to the city’s decision. A public meeting does not include an open-record hearing. The proceedings at a public meeting may be recorded and a report or recommendation may be included in the city’s project permit application file.

“Public safety use” means police, fire and similar emergency services provided by a public entity.

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16.12.210 “T” definitions.

“Target,” when used for assessing hazard trees, means people, property or activities that could be injured, damaged, or disrupted by a tree.

“Target, likelihood of impact” means the chance of a target being impacted by a failed part of a tree. The likelihood of impacting a target can be categorized as follows:

1. Very low: the chance of the failed tree or branch impacting the specific target is remote;
2. Low: it is not likely that the failed tree or branch will impact the target;
3. Medium: the failed tree or branch may or may not impact the target, with nearly equal likelihood; or
4. High: the failed tree or branch will most likely impact the target.

In evaluating the likelihood of impacting a target, the occupancy rate of the target and any factors that could affect the failed tree as it falls towards the target shall be used in determining the likelihood of impact.

“Temporary public facility” means a land use and/or facilities owned, operated, and maintained temporarily by a city government agency, a public or nonprofit school, or religious organization.

“Terrace” means a level platform or shelf of earth supported on one or more faces by a wall, bank of turf, stable inclined grades, or the like.

“Title report” means the written analysis of the status of title to real property, including a property description, names of titleholders and how title is held (joint tenancy, etc.), encumbrances (mortgages, liens, deeds of trusts, recorded judgments), and real property taxes due.

“Tract” means an extended area of land reserved exclusively for a special use such as open space, surface water retention, utilities, or access. Tracts reserved for a special use are not considered building sites.

“Transitional housing” means one or more dwelling units owned, operated, or managed by a nonprofit organization or governmental entity in which supportive services are provided to individuals and families that were formerly homeless, with the intent to stabilize them and move them to permanent housing within a period of not more than twenty-four months, or longer if the program is limited to tenants within a specified age range or the program is intended for tenants in need of time to complete and transition from educational or training or service programs.

“Treasurer, county” means the person defined in Chapter 36.40 RCW, or the office of the person assigned such duties under the King County Charter.

“Treatment best management practice” means a facility designed to remove pollutants contained in stormwater. Some methods of pollutant removal include sedimentation/settling, filtration, plant uptake, and bacterial decomposition. Treatment BMPs include, but are not limited to: vegetated filter strips, oil and water separators, biofiltration swales, and linear sand filters. Further information can be found in the stormwater manual adopted under MMC 13.06.020.

“Tree” means a self-supporting woody perennial plant, excluding a bush or shrub.

“Tree, dead” means a tree that is no longer alive, has been removed beyond repair, or is in an advanced state of decline (where an insufficient amount of live tissue, green leaves, limbs or branches exists to sustain life) and has been determined to be in such a state by a certified arborist during a nondormant or other natural stage of the tree that would minimize the likelihood that the tree would be mistakenly identified as being in such a dead state.

“Tree, hedge” means a row of smaller trees planted close together and growing in a dense continuous line 20 feet in length or longer that form a thicket barrier.

“Tree protection zone” means area identified by the director in which no soil disturbances are permitted and activities are restricted.

“Tree, right-of-way” means a tree with at least two-thirds of its trunk diameter on public right-of-way.

“Tree risk” means the combination of the likelihood of an event and the severity of the potential consequences. In the context of trees, risk is the likelihood of a conflict or tree failure occurring and affecting a target and the severity of the associated consequences: personal injury, property damage, or disruption of activities. Risk is evaluated by categorizing or quantifying both the likelihood (probability) of occurrence and the severity of the consequences.

“Tree species” means group of trees that resemble each other closely and interbreed freely.

“Tree topping” means an inappropriate technique to reduce tree size that cuts through a stem more than two years old at an indiscriminate location.

“Truck gardening” means the same as “market gardens,” which is the small-scale production of fruits, vegetables and flowers, frequently sold directly to consumers.

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16.21.030 Use table.

Table 16.21.030 establishes those uses which are permitted, those uses subject to specific development standards, and those uses requiring special approval and that are prohibited within each zoning district.

Table 16.21.030: Land Use Table

Uses	R-16 Zone	R-20 Zone	R-30 Zone	SR-30 Zone	NA Zone	Public Zone
Residential Uses						
Accessory Dwelling Units	P	P	P	P	P	P
Accessory Recreational Facilities	A	A	A	A	A	A
Accessory Recreational Facilities – Minor	L	L	L	L	L	L
Accessory Uses – On-Site	P	P	P	P	P	P
Accessory Uses – Off-Site	L	L	L	L	L	L
Adult Family Home	L	L	L	L	L	L
Detached, Single-Family Dwelling	P	P	P	P	P	P

Uses	R-16 Zone	R-20 Zone	R-30 Zone	SR-30 Zone	NA Zone	Public Zone
Family Day Care Home	L	L	L	L	L	L
Manufactured Home	L	L	L	L	L	L
<u>Permanent Supportive Housing</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>
<u>Transitional Housing</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>
Nonresidential Uses						
Automobile Service Station					L	
Automobile Mechanical Repair					L	
Commercial Horticulture/Truck Gardening/Agriculture, Excluding the Raising of Animals				L		
Clubhouse – Public/Private		SU				SU
Golf Course		SU				SU
Historical Use	H				H	
Home Business	L	L	L	L	P	P
Public and Institutional Uses						
City Government Facilities						CU
Post Office						SU
Public Safety						CU
Public Park	P	P	P	P	P	P
Electrical Power and Utility Substation	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU
Accessory Recreational Facilities – Public	P	P	P	P	P	P
Religious Facility	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU	SU
School – Public/Private (Preschool to Grade 12)						SU
Temporary City Government Facilities	L	L	L	L	P	P
Wireless Communication Facilities	SU	SU		SU	SU	SU
Shoreline Uses						
See Chapter 16.62 MMC for a list of uses within the shoreline jurisdiction.						
*See MMC 16.21.020 for explanation of “P,” “L,” “A,” “SU,” “CU,” and “H.”						

Section 5. Amendment to MMC Chapter 16.31. Chapter 16.31 of the Medina Municipal Code is amended to add new Section 16.31.060 and read as follows:

Chapter 16.31

LIMITED USES

Sections:

- 16.31.010 Home business.
- 16.31.020 Adult family homes and family day care homes.
- 16.31.030 Manufactured homes and trailers.
- 16.31.040 Automobile-related service uses.
- 16.31.050 Commercial horticulture, truck gardening, and agriculture uses.
- 16.31.060 Permanent supportive housing and transitional housing facilities.

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16.31.060 Permanent supportive and transitional housing facilities.

Permanent supportive and transitional housing facilities are permitted uses in any zoning district allowing a single-family dwelling subject to the following criteria:

A. The number of permanent supportive and transitional housing facilities allowed on any given lot shall be no more than the number of standard dwelling units that would be allowed under MMC 16.21.060.

B. Permanent supportive and transitional housing facilities are limited to a maximum of six (6) residents at any one time, plus up to four resident staff.

C. Permanent supportive and transitional housing facilities must be a 24-hour-per-day facility where rooms or units are assigned to specific residents for the duration of their stay. Transitional housing facilities shall require a minimum length stay of 72-hours.

D. On-site services such as laundry, hygiene, meals, case management, and social programs are limited to the assigned residents and shall not be available for drop in or other use by non-residents.

E. No permanent supportive housing or transitional housing facility may be located within half a mile of another property that contains a permanent supportive housing or transitional housing facility, calculated as a radius from the property lines of the site.

F. Prior to the start of operation for a permanent supportive housing or transitional housing facility, an occupancy agreement shall be submitted to the City meeting the following requirements. The City shall review and determine that the occupancy agreement meets the following requirements to the City's satisfaction before approving the occupancy agreement.

1. Property owners and/or facility operators shall use and enforce the occupancy agreement approved by the City.

2. The occupancy agreement shall include but is not limited to the following:
- a. Names and contact information for onsite staff. The facility operator shall notify the City of each staff change(s) within seventy-two (72) hours.
 - b. Description of the services to be provided onsite.
 - c. Description of the staffing plan including the following:
 - i. Number, function, and general schedule of staff supporting residents and operations
 - ii. Staff certification requirements
 - iii. Staff training programs
 - iv. Staff to resident ratios
 - v. Roles and responsibilities of all staff
 - vi. The name and contact information for at least one organization member located off-site.
 - d. Rules and/or code of conduct describing resident expectations and consequences for failing to comply. At minimum, the code of conduct shall be consistent with state law prohibitions and restrictions concerning the following:
 - i. Possession and use of illegal drugs onsite
 - ii. Threatening or unsafe behavior
 - iii. Possession and use of weapons
 - e. A fire safety plan reviewed and approved by the Bellevue Fire Department confirming fire department access.
 - f. A safety and security plan reviewed and approved by the Medina Police Department including protocols for response to the facility and to facility residents throughout the City. The safety and security plan shall establish a maximum number of permitted Medina Police Department response calls to the facility. Any Medina Police Department call(s) to the facility exceeding the maximum threshold established in the safety and security plan shall be considered a violation of this chapter and the facility operator will be fined in accordance with MMC 1.12.110.
 - g. A plan for avoiding potential impacts on nearby residences including a proposed mitigation approach (for example, a *Good Neighbor Agreement Plan*) that

addresses items such as noise, smoking areas, parking, security procedures, and litter.

- h. Description of eligibility for residency and resident referral process.

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